# The New York Store

(ESTABLISHED 1853.) **OPEN TO-NIGHT** 

# Third Floor Attractions

Dozens of desirable things for gift givers. All at prices that will surprise 40 pairs fine silk curtains of the very newest patterns, with heavy fringe-curtains that have been marked \$20 and \$25 now changed to

\$14.00 a pair.

24 beautiful fire screens filled with \$1.80 each.

Fine polished cherry screen, five feet high-three fold-another of our regular B screens for

\$1.60 each.

with shams to match—the very latest style—the regular \$3.50 kfnd, for the holidays.

\$2.25.

48 extra fine net bed sets, full size, new patterns, in ecru and white-the regular & kind, for the holidays \$3.25

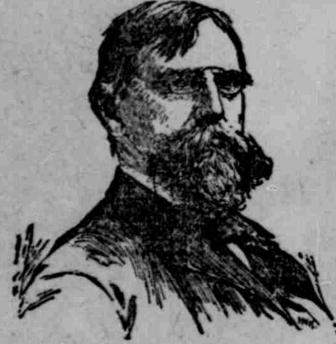
35% yards of drapery silk in Oriental patterns-regular price 60c; goes at 45c 48 extra fine satin Durby table covers, 11/2 yards square, a bargain at \$5, now

\$3.25 each.

\$1.39 each.

72 parlor table covers, 11/2 yards square, all colors, the \$2.50 kind, for





# LEW WALLACE CIGAR

The most exquisite 10c Cigar ever offered to the trade.

S. D. PIERSON, - General Agent

### AMUSEMENTS.

"The Midnight Special" closes at the Park to-night. Beginning with to-morrow's matinee "The Prodigal Father" will be the attraction for three days.

The funny clowns with the "Humpty-Dumpty" show at the Empire are a source the performance of yesterday one would hardly recognize that of Monday night. It went off smoothly from start to finish, having been changed and new features added.

Among the scenic effects in Stuart Rob-

on's new play of "Government Acceptance" sunset on the Potomac. The entire scene represents Arlington Heights and it is said will ever stand as among the greatest of stage pictures. The play will be presented at the Grand Christmas matinee and night. "The Rivals" will be given Tuesday night.

ng up his thirty-sixth year in the theatrical business, is in town looking after the inter-ests of Florence Bindley's "Pay Train," which comes next week. The Bindley Company, in accordance with a time-honored custom of the little actress, will celebrate Christmas with an old-fashioned dinner at one of the hotels.

Tim Murphy is an artist in more than one sense. His creation and impersonation of the part of Mayerick Brander in Hoyt's greatest comedy success, "A Texas Steer," have always been recognized as the work but his talent also finds vent in other chaniels. As a humorous sketch artist he has few equals, and in water color painting he has performed work which obtained for him praise from well-known painters.

## PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Miss Alice Le Compte, of Dayton, who has been visiting Miss Marie Pierson, returned home Monday. Dr. F. C. Woodburn and wife, of this city, are visiting Mrs. Woodburn's father, Rev. J. E. Gilbert, in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Addie Beals Curtis, of Texas, form-erly of this city, is visiting Mrs. Ward H. Dean, on North Pennsylvania street. The Morning Musicale will be entertained his morning by the Misses Gaston at their home, on North New Jersey street. Mr. Perry S. Heath, of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, spent the day in In-dianapolis yesterday, returning to Cincin-

Mr. Ezra Hendricks, who went to Callfornia in the summer with Mr. Will Allen, of Los Angeles, who had been visiting here, has returned home.

Mrs. William R. Brown will entertain with reception Dec. 27 for her guests, Mrs. Minear, of Greensburg, and Miss Rose

Mr. Robert A. Newland has been en-gaged as organist of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church and will begin his services there the first of the year. Mrs. D. P. Erwin and daugnters will receive the first and third Thursdays of the month during the season. Their first reception will be held to-morrow afternoon. Mrs. C. E. Hollenbeck, of No. 957 North Meridian street, and her guest, Mrs. Eliz-abeth Stewart Ramsey, will be at home to their friends informally on Thursday aft-

ernoon from 2 until 5 o'clock. No invita-Mrs. Carrie Ritter entertained a few friends yesterday afternoon at the Chalfant in honor of Mrs. Zora Cooley, of Chicago, who is Mrs. J. A. Coleman's guest. This afternoon Mrs. Frank Helwig will have a few friends to meet Mrs. Cooley, who will

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams gave a family dinner last evening in honor of ing. Among the guests were Mr. Lewis and son, father and brother of the groom-elect, of Philadelphia; Mrs. and Miss Stevens, of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond and sons, of Dayton, O. Dr. and Mrs. William H. Wishard oberved the fifty-fifth anniversary of their narriage yesterday by receiving their friends informally afternoon and evening at their home on North Capitol avenue. They rectors. Mardorf says it is the intention received many flowers from their friends yesterday and these were in all the rooms but it has not yet been organized. He of the house. Yellow predominated and in claims that he has lost \$1,100 in trying to the dining room yellow chrysanthemums were used. During the reception hours Dr. and Mrs. Wishard were assisted by their daughters, Misses Elizabeth and Harriet Wishard, Dr. W. N. Wishard, Mr. Albert W. Wishard and their niece, Miss Harriet Wishard, of Ogden, U. T., who is visiting her sister, Mrs. D. L. Whittier. There were many callers and congratulations and good sishes.

### A PLOT TO MASSACRE

INSIDE FACTS ON THE SLAUGHTER OF CHRISTIANS IN KHARPUT.

False Story Circulated that Missionaries Had Supplied the Armenians with Arms.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 17 .- Further de tails which have just been received here from Kharput shed a clearer light on the massacre of Christians and the destruction of the American mission buildings thereon Nov. 10. A false report was circulated at Kharput some days previous to the outbreak, to the effect that the American missionaries were in possession of arms which they were distributing to the Christians, and preparing the latter for an attack on the Mussulmans. Dr. Herman M. Barnum was informed of the reports in circulation, and, to allay the excitement among the Moslems, went personally to the Governor of Kharput and gave up to that official five revolvers owned by the American missionaries. Dr. Barnum and his associates also induced the other Christians of Kharput to surrender their arms to the Turkish authorities, hoping thereby to avert the threatened uprising of the Mussulman population. But the surrender of the arms had no effect on the excited population, showing that the reports circulated were only part of a deliberate plot. The attack on the Christians, the burning of the mission buildings, already fully detailed in these dispatches, followed in spite of the assurances of the Turkish government that the fullest protection would be accorded to the property of the Americans as well as to the Americans themselves. From five hundred to one thousand people are believed to have been killed and American property variously estimated to be valued from \$25,000 to \$50.000 was destroyed. The Americans, however, all escaped with their lives and were accorded a refuge at the restdence of the Governor. The advices just received conclude with the statement that it is a noteworthy fact that not a single Moslem was killed during the disturbances. In most places the Christians did not offer any resistance, knowing it to be useless, but fled for their lives, abandoning their houses and stores to the pillage of the

breaks were allowed to spread can be judged from the following facts: At Arabghir, out of 2,500 Armenian houses, Try the Celebrated 2,300 were destroyed and 2,817 Armenians, including seventeen Catholics, perished. In the village of Ambarga sixty houses were burned and at the village of Shenik one hundred dwellings were destroyed and in both cases all the inhabitants were killed. On the other hand, the Turkish govern-ment has communicated to the embassies a note, the substance of which is that the insurgents of Zeitoun have pillaged and burned the Mussulman villages of Echau, Okatir, Kerenili, Simerek, Sari and Ker-churcke and have killed 266 Mussulmans, of whom sixteen were women. The Zeitounites are also alleged to have burned five hunhred houses and to have committed the most horrible atrocities. Lieut. Hassan Agha, of the Turkish forces, and his wife, it is added, were murdered by the insurgents of Zeitoun after their children had been killed before their eyes. The Turkish government also declares that many of the inhabitants of Zeitoun and its vicinity have been tortured by the Ar-menians who are up in arms against the

As a matter of fact, nobody here outside of the most exclusive Turkish circles seems Zeitoun. The theory is advanced, how-ever, that the people of Zeitoun revolted and surrounded a battalion of Turkish troops numbering about four hundred men, which had, it is said, distinguished itself by shooting down a number of Ar-menians. The Turkish soldiers sought refuge in their barracks, but were compelled to surrender with their arms, am-munition, baggage and supplies. The soldiers, it has since been announced from Marash, were, according to the people of Zeitoun, released with the exception of nine men who, the Turks say, were mur-dered. Another report had it that the Turkish soldiers had joined issue with the Armenians of Zeitoun, who for about six weeks past have been doing their utmost to fortify that place in anticipation of a siege. Alleged atrocities committed by the insurgents of Zeitoun are put forward to pave the way for a massacre of the people of Zeitoun, which shall be calculated to strike terror to the hearts of all the other disaffected subjects of the Sultan.

United States Minister Terrell received advices from Caesarea and Adana to-day ouncing the safety of the American mis sionaries at those places. All the extra guard ships, except the German, are now in the Bosphorus and the fcreign population of this city and vicinity breathes somewhat easier. The streets are still thorough-ly patrolled by the military police and the troops here have been reinforced. This, however, does not dispel the fear that the end is not yet. The exchanging of notes between the embassadors and the Porte continue and there is said to be much of an important nature in the situation which remains to be told. Much of this conferring, however, is known to be in connection with the sufferings and privations of the homeless thousands in Asiatic Turkey and the steps taken or to be taken for their

Letter from Gladstone. LONDON, Dec. 17 .- A great meeting of nonconformists was held in the City Temple tion of affairs in Armenia and the attitude towards the Turkish government of Great Britain. Resolutions were adopted, imploring the government to compel the Sultan to afford security to the Christians in his empire under effective European guarantees, and urging that military representations of the powers should be present at the surrender of Zeitoun, which, it is feared, the Turks are preparing to make the octants of that city. Rev. Joseph Parker, who presides over the City Temple; Rev. Dr. John Clifford, the distinguished Baptist divine, and A. Spicer, member of Parliament for the Monmouth district, all made peeches vehemently denouncing the Sultan. A letter was read from Mr. Gladstone, in which he declared that a continuance of the present situation in Turkey would con-stitute irrevocable disgrace for Europe. He did not know, he wrote, who was to blame for the action of the six powers in prostrating themselves before the impotent Sultan; but England was able to cope with half a dozen Turkeys.

The Pope and His Irish Children. DUBLIN, Dec. 17 .- The Freeman's Journal to-day says that the Pope, in receiving Bishop O'Donnell in audience recently, was outspoken in his affection for "His Irish children in all parts of the world." His Heliness, according to the Freeman's Journal, said that the love of his paternal heart has poured out blessings on the faithful race which, itself despoiled, could sympathize with the despoiled pontiff and would not allow Christ's vicar to want for the means of effectively discharging the functions of his exalted office.

The Reichstag Adjourns. BERLIN, Dec. 17.-In the Reichstag today the bill providing for the establishment of chambers of handicrafts was referred to committee of twenty-one members. The

The Blind People's Working Home. The "Indiana Working Home for the Blind" is the title of an institution located on Washington street, east of the Belt railroad. Miles T. Cooper, of 1451 East Washington street, has made a complaint marriage of their daughter, Miss Eliza R. Adams, and Mr. Frank Nichols Lewis, of Philadelphic, which will occur this evenagainst the home. He has sued the home He says he was to receive \$1 for his work. making brooms, and was to pay \$2.50 a week for his board. There is also a suit against the place for rent, but William Mardorf, the superintendent, says he has paid the rent to Jan. 1. Cooper says he was told that he could not draw his pay until the board of directors took action.

ward the support of the home. Mr. Mardorf says he was authorized to use the names signed to the circular.

TEMPERANCE WORKERS.

Meeting of Delegates Representing Various Anti-Saloon Societies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17. - Delegates from national, State and territorial societies, leagues and alliances of temperance reform workers met in convention at Calvary Baptist Sunday School House to-day. Mem-

First Congregational Church, when an address of welcome was delivered by Dr. B. L. Whitman, president of the Columbian University. The theme for the evening was "State and Territorial Alliance Against the "State and Territorial Alliance Against the Saloon." The speakers were: Rev. Albert G. Lawson, president of the New Jersey League; Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, in behalf of the work done by the District League, and Rev. A. J. Kynett, of Philadelphia, who talked of the Christian temperance movement and its success in Pennsylvania and other States.

## ANOTHER REVOLUTION

EXPEDITION AGAINST CRESPO LANDED IN VENEZUELA.

Munitions of War Secured from the Island of Trinidad-Is Britain Interested in the Scheme?

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 .- The World this morning says: A cipher dispatch received by a member of the Venezuelan colony in this city announces the landing, near Coro, of another formidable expedition sent from Curacoa by a wing of the revolutionary party, an event as important as was the landing of the expedition of General Domingo Monagas on the 10th inst. General lately members of President Crespo's military council, left Caracas for Curacoa as soon as the latest revolution began. At Curacoa they offered their services to the revolutionary junta and turned over \$15,000 which had been contributed in Caracas by friends of General Monagas, the head of the revolution. The junta immediately organized an expedition and procured from Trinidad two thousand Mauser rifles that had been in bond there for some time and bought a lot of ammunition, machetes, American revolvers, cartridge belts and hospital stores. In the expedition were twenty men, besides the two generals. They sailed from Curacoa in an English tramp steamer. Their appearance in Coro was the signal for an uprising in Carabobo. The steamer Classmate, which carried the Monagas expedition from Newport News to Venezuela, has been chartered by the revolutionists to be used as a cruiser. It will fly the English flag when not carrying arms and men to Venezuela.

The latest dispatches report that the Venezuelan government continues to display ouncements in the square facing the Casa Armarilla that the revolution is ended and that the leaders of all rebel bands are in jail, but within ten days General Al-varez has been sent to Laguayra with Laguayra is only ten miles from the national capital. General Alvarez has sent word to the government that the rebels escaped to the interior before he arrived. The revolution has reached the state of Miranda and the home of President Crespo and his immense coffee plantations are in danger of destruction at the hands of the rebels. General Crespo has ordered troops to Miranda to protect his property.

### COLDER AND FAIR.

Predictions and Observations of the Local Weather Bureau.

Forecasts for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending at 11 p. m. Dec. 18.-Warm, cloudy weather, possibly showers in the morning followed by colder, fair weather during Wednesday.

General Conditions-The storm area has been pushed northward into British Columbia, and high atmospheric pressure prevails over the country; the highest along the Atlantic coast. The temperature rose east of the Mississippi, the warm current in front of the storm area, far north, extending, with 60 degrees or more, from the Gulf to Arkan-sas and Mississippi; with 50 degrees or more to Missouri and Illinois, and 40 and above to the lake regions. West of the Mississippi the temperature fell, in localities from 10 to 26 degrees, except from Wyoming northwestward, where the temperature rose suddenly from 10 to 22 degrees. Rains fell in the Mississippi valley from Iowa southward and near the upper lakes; snow fell in Manitoba, with the temperature below zero. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,

Local Forecast Official. FORECAST FOR THREE STATES. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-For Indiana and Ohio-Partly cloudy and light local showers; southerly winds becoming variable; slightly cooler in northern portions.
For Illinois-Local rains followed by fair in northern portions; variable winds; slight-

Tuesday's Local Observations. Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. Weather, Pre. 44 62 S'east. Pt. cl'dy. 47 86 S'east. Pt. cl'dy. Maximum temperature, 53; minimum temperature, 42 Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation Dec. 17: Normal ..... Mean ..... Departure from normal..... Departure since Dec. 1....-102 Departure since Jan. 1....-221

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official. Yesterday's Temperatures. The following table of 'yesterday's tem-

peratures is furnished	by C. F.	R. W	appen-
hans, local forecast	official:		
	7 a.m	Max.	7 p.m.
Atlanta, Ga	38	50	48
BISMarck, N. D	elizabeta 📥	20	14
Buffalo, N. Y	40	48	44
Calgary, N. W. T	*10	14	
Cairo, III	50	- 58	56
Cheyenne, Wyo		26	18
Chicago, Ill	46	50	46
Concordia, Kan	30	40	34
Davenport, Ia	54	54	
DesMoines, la	34	38	38
Denver, Col	14	1.0	90
Dodge City, Kan	20	38	90
Fort Smith, Ark	30	90	32
Galveston, Tex	00	66	64
Helena, Mont	******	24	
Jacksonville, Fla			22
Kansas City Ma	04	58	54
Kansas City, Mo Little Rock, Ark	02	62	40
Minnedosa, Manitoba		66	64
Minnedosa, Manitoba	8	8	Z
Marquette, Mich	40	46	42
Marquette, Mich Memphis, Tenn Miles City, Mont Nashville, Tenn	50	64	- 60
Miles City, Mont	******	**	56
Nashville, Tenn	46	60	
New Orleans, La	35	72	62
New York, N. Y	28	42	38
North Platte, Neb	22	44	31
Oklahoma, O. T	62	64	31
Omaha, Neb	28	36	34
Pittsburg, Pa	40	54	34 45
Qu Appelle, N. W. 7	Z	2	
Rapid City, S. D Santa Fe, N. M	26	38	34
Santa Fe, N. M	28	15	4.
Salt Lake City, U. 7	r 24	32	24
St. Louis, Mo	56	- 58	54
St. Paul, Minn	***** 34	- 36	- 20
St. Vincent, Minn	12	14	
Shreveport, La	58	1000	26 5
Springfield, Ill	52	56	5
Springfield, Mo	58	60	54
Springfield, Mo Vicksburg, Miss	54	72	6
Washington, D. C	22	46	45
Wichita, Kan	36		45.3
•Relow zero. Z-Ze	ro.	IN A PROPERTY.	

Below zero. Z-Zero. Perhaps Wanted in Lafayette. Oliver Story, twenty-four years of age, was arrested yesterday on the charge of grand larceny. The police were notified by officials at Lafayette to try and locate a man charged with taking a horse and bug-

gy, a lot of grain and other property. It is said Story answers the description given and he is believed to be the party wanted by the Lafayette police. He was arrested by detective Kinney, Stout and Richards. Catarrh can be successfully treated only by purifying the blood, and the one true blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. buted \$5 on one or two occasions to-

# HE BACKS UP OLNEY.

(Concluded from First Page.) the debatable land by force, because you are the debatable land by force, because you are not strong enough; you can get none by treaty, because I will not agree; and you can take your chance at getting a portion by arbitration only if you first agree to abandon to me such other portion as I may designate.' This attitude is not characteristic with English love of justice and fair play; it places Venezuela under vital duress; the territory acquired would be as much wrested by the strong hand as if occupied by British troops."

bers from religious denominations, associations, conferences, synods and from all organizations opposed to the drinking saloon are present. The convention was called to order by the Rev. L. B. Wilson, president of the District of Columbia Antisaloon League. The programme included introductory prayer by Rev. Teunis S. Hamilin, D. D., pastor of the Church of the Covenant, and an address of welcome by Rev. Samuel H. Greene, D. D., pastor of Calvary Baptist Church.

To-night a mass meeting was held at the First Congregational Church, when an adthe measures necessary or proper for the vindication of the policy are to be determined by another branch of the government, it is clearly for the executive to leave nothing undone which may tend to render such determination unnecessary." Mr. Bayard is directed to read the communication to Lord Salisbury and ask a definite decision regarding arbitration. The President hopes that the conclusion will be on the side of arbitration, but if he is disappointed, "a result not to be anticipated, and in his judgment calculated to greatly are presented by the conclusion will be appointed." embarrass the future relations between this country and Great Britain," he wishes to be acquainted with the fact at such early date as will enable him to lay the whole subject before Congress in his next annual message.

SALISBURY'S ANSWER. Britain Premier Declines to Accept

the Monroe Doctrine. The British side of the dispute is embodied in two notes from Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote. Both notes are dated the same day, and the former, which the embassador is directed to communicate to Secretary Olney, is of the highest importance, as in it Lord Salisbury goes broadly into the Monroe doctrine. It is dated "Foreign Office, Nov. 26, 1895," and

"Sir-On the 7th of August I transmitted to Lord Gough a copy of the dispatch from Mr. Olney which Mr. Bayard had left with me that day. I informed him at the time that it could not be answered until it had been carefully considered by the law offi-cers of the crown. I have, therefore, decontroversy that has for some time past and her Majesty's government in regard to the boundary which separates their domin-ions. I take a very different view from Mr. Olney of various matters upon which he touches in that part of the dispatch, but I will defer for the present all observations on it as it concerns matters which are not in themselves of first-rate importance, and do not directly concern the relations be-tween Great Britain and the United States. The latter part, however, of this dispatch turning on the question on the frontiers of Venezuela proceeds to deal with principles of a far wider character and to advance doctrines of international law which are of considerable interest to all the nations whose dominions include any portion of the

in this part of his dispatch are represented by him as being an application of the po-litical maxims which are well known in American discussion under the name of the Monroe doctrine. As far as I am aware, this doctrine has never been before advanced on behalf the United States in any been generally adopted and assumed as true by many eminent writers and politicians in the United States. It is said to have largely influenced the government of that country in the conduct of its foreign affairs; though Mr. Clayton, who was Secretary of State under President Taylor, expressly stated that that administration had in no way adopted it. But during the period that has elapsed since the message of President Monroe was delivered, in 1823, the doctrine has undergone a very notable development, and the aspect which it now puts in the hands of Mr. Olney differs widely from its character when it first issued from the pen of its author. ORIGIN OF THE DOCTRINE.

"The two propositions which, in effect, President Monroe laid down were, first as a field for European colonization and, second, that Europe must not attempt to extend its political system to America or to conrol the political condition of any of the American communities which had recently declared their independence. The dangers against which President Monroe thought it right to guard were not as imaginary as formation of the holy alliance, the Con-gresses of Laybach and Verona, the invasion of Spain by France for the purpose of forcing upon the Spanish people a form of government which seemed likely to disappear unless it was sustained by external aid, were incidents fresh in the mind of Presimessage. The system of which he speaks, and of which he so resolutely deprecates was the system then adopted by certain powerful states on the continent of Europe of combining to prevent by force of arms the hold by external pressure those which they approved. Various portions of South America had recently declared their independ-ence, and that independence had not been recognized by the governments of Spain and | wealth as well as to the happiness of every Portugal, to which, with small exception, citizen. But, with the powers of Europe were nominally subject. It was not an imaginary danger that he foresaw if he feared joyed cannot be expected to continue." that the same spirit which had dictated the French expedition into Spain might inspire the more powerful governments of Europe with the idea of imposing, by the force of European arms, upon the Southern American communities the form of government and the political connection which they had thrown off. In declaring that the United States would resist any such enterprise if it was contemplated. President Monroe adopted a policy which received the entire

sympathy of the English government of that date. "The dangers which were apprehended by President Monroe have no relation to the state of things in which we live at the present day. There is no danger of any holy allance imposing its system on any portion of territories in the western hemisphere the American continent, and there is no both natural and expedient. They fully condanger of any European state treating any part of the American continent as a fit subject for European colonization. It is intelligible that Mr. Olney should invoke, in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisitions part of the American continent as a fit subdefense of the views on which he is now insisting, an authority which enjoys so high a popularity with his own fellow-countrymen. But the circumstances with which tion of that expediency is clothed with the President Monroe was dealing and those to sanction which belongs to a doctrine of inwhich the present American government is addressing itself have very few features in common. Great Britain is imposing no 'system' upon Venezuela, and is not concerning herself in any way with the nature of the political institutions under which the restrictional law. They are not prepared to admit that the interests of the United States are necessarily concerned in every frontier dispute which may arise between any two of the states who possess dominion in the political institutions under which the Venezuelans prefer to live. But the British empire and the republic of Venezuela are neighbors, and they have differed for some time past, and continue to differ, as to the line by which their dominions are separated. It is a controversy with which the United States have no apparent practical concern. It is difficult, indeed, to see how it can materially affect any state or community outside those primarily interested, except, perhaps, from other parts of her Majesty's dominions, such as Trinidad. ONE OF SALISBURY'S POINTS.

"The disputed frontier of Venezuela has nothing to do with any of the questions dealt with by President Monroe. It is not a question of the colonization by a European power of any portion of America. It is not a question of imposition upon the communities of South America of any system of government devised in Europe. It is simply the determination of the frontier of a British possession which belonged to the throne of England long before the republic of Venezuela came into existence. But even if the interests of Venezuela were so far linked to those of the United States as to give to the latter a locus standi in this controversy, their government apparently have not formed, and certainly do not express any opinion upon the actual merits of the dispute. The government of the United States did not say that Great Britain or Venezuela is in the right in the matters or Venezuela is in the right in the matters in issue. But they lay down that the doctrine of President Monroe when he opposed the imposition of European systems, or the renewal of European colonization, confers upon them the right of demanding that when a European power has a frontier difference with a Southern American community the European power shall consent to refer that controversy to arbitration; and Mr. Olney states, that unless her Majesty's government accedes to this demand,

will 'greatly embarrass the future rela-

"Whatever may be the authority of the doctrine laid down by President Monroe, there is nothing in his language to show that he ever thought of claiming this novel prerogative for the United States. It is dmitted that he did not seek to assert of Central and South America. Such a claim would have imposed upon the United States the duty of answering for the conduct of these states, and consequently responsibility of controlling it. His saga-cious foresight would have led him energet-ically to deprecate the addition of so serious a burden to those which the rulers of the United States have to bear. It follows of necessity that if the government of the United States will not control the conduct take to protect them from the consequences attaching to any misconduct of which they may be guilty towards other nations. It they violate in any way the rights of an-other state, or of its subjects, it is not al-leged that the Monroe doctrine will assure them the assistance of the United States in escaping from any reparation which they may be bound by international law to give.

Mr. Olney expressly disclaims such an inference from the principles he lays down.

But the claim which he founds upon them is that, if any independent American state advances a demand for territory of which its neighbors claims to be the owner and that neighbor is the colony of a European state, the United States have a right to insist, that the European state shall submit the demand and its own impugned rights to arbitration. FEARS ARBITRATION.

"I will not now enter a discussion of the merits of this method of determining international differences. It has proved itself valuable in many cases; but it is not free from defects, which often operate as a serious drawback on its value. It is not always easy to find an arbitrator who is competent and who at the same time is wholly free from blas; and the task of insuring compliance with the award when it is made is not exempt from difficulty. is a mode of settlement of which the value varies much according to the nature of the controversy to which it is applied, and the character of the litigants who appeal to it. Whether in any particular case it is a suitable method of procedure is generally a delicate and difficult question. The only par-ties who are competent to decide that question are the two parties whose rival con-tentions are in issue. The claim of a third nation, which is unaffected by the contro-versy, to impose this particular procedure on either of the two others, cannot be rea-sonably justified, and has no foundation in

"In the remarks which I have made I have argued on the theory that the Monroe doctrine in itself is sound. I must not, howbe understood as expre government. It must always be mentioned respect, on account of the disinguished statesman to whom it is due and international law is founded on the general consent of nations, and no statesman, howerful, are competent to insert into the code of international law a novel principle which has not since been accepted by the government of any other country. The United States have a right, like any other nation, to interpose in any controversy by which their own interests are affected, and they are the judge whether those interests are touched, and in what measure they should be sustained. But their rights are in no way strengtened or extended by the fact that the controversy affects some territory which is called American. Mr. Olney quotes the case of the recent Chilean war, in which United States declined to join with France and England in an effort to bring hostilities to a close, on account of the Monroe doctrine. The United States were entirely in the right in declining to join in an attempt at pacification if they thought fit, but Mr. Olney's principle that American questions are for American decision, even if it received any countenance from the language of President Monroe, which it does not, cannot be sustained by

any reasoning drawn from the law of na-"The government of the United States is not entitled to affirm as a universal proposition, with reference to a number of inde-pendent states for whose conduct it assumes no responsibility, that its interests are necessarily concerned in whatever may befall those states simply because they are situated in the western hemisphere. It may well be that the interests of the United States are affected by something that happens to Chile of to Peru, and that the circumstances may give them the right of in-terference, but such a contingency may equally happen in the case of China or Japan, the right of interference is not more extensive or more assured in the one case

MONROE DOCTRINE NOT ACCEPTED. "Though the language of President Monroe is directed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impossible to admit that they have been inscribed by any adequate authority in the code of international laws, and the danger which such admission would involve is sufficiently exhibthe doctrine has received at Mr. Olney's hands, and the arguments by which it is supported in the dispatch under reply. In defense of it, he says: That distance and three thousand miles of intervening ocean make any permanent political union between a European and an American state unnatural and inexpedient will hardly be de-nied. But physical and geographical con-siderations are the least of the objections to such a union. Europe has a set of primary interests which are peculiar to her-self; America is not interested in them and ought not to be vexed or complicated with other accessories of huge warlike establish-

'The necessary meaning of these words is that the union between Great Britain and Canada, between Great Britain and Jamaica and Trinidad; between Great Britain and British Honduras, or British Guiana, are 'in-expedient and unnatural.' President Monroe sclaims any such inference from his doctrine; but in this, as in other respects, Mr. Olney develops it. He lays down that the inexpedient and unnatural character of the union between a European and American state is so obvious that 'it will hardly be

"Her Majesty's government are prepared emphatically to deny it on behalf of both the British and American people who are subject to her crown. They maintain that the union between Great Britain and her cur with the view which President Monroe western hemisphere, and still less can they accept the doctrine that the United States are entitled to claim that the process of arbitration shall be applied to any demand for the surrender of territory which one of these states may make against another. "I have commented in the above remarks only upon the general aspect of Mr. Olney's doctrines, apart from the special considera-tions which attach to the controversy be-tween the United Kingdom and Venezucia in its present phase. This controversy has undoubtedly been made more difficult by the inconsiderate action of the Venezuelan government in breaking off relations with her Majesty's government, and its settlement has been correspondingly delayed; but her Majesty's government have not surrendered the hope that it will be adjusted by a reasonable arrangement at an adjusted by a reasonable arrangement at an adjusted by a reasonable arrangement at an adjusted by a reasonable arrangement. sonable arrangement at an early date. "I request that you will read the sub-stance of the above dispatch to Mr. Olney and leave him a copy if he desires it."

## BRITISH CONTENTIONS.

Salisbury's Statement of

Boundary Dispute. The correspondence closes with another note from Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote intended for delivery to Secretary Olney of the same date as his preceding note, from which it was probably separated because it deals entirely with the merits of the British claim to the territory in dispute. Lord Salisbury explains that his purpose is to remove this apprehension, which he can most conveniently accomplish in this way, being prevented from addressing the Venezuelan government itself in consequence of a suspension of diplomatic relations. Lord Salisbury begins with the statement that "Her Majesty's government, while they have never avoided or declined argument on the sub- I bu

have always held that the question was one which had no direct bearing on the ma-terial interests of any other country and have consequently refrained hitherto from presenting any detailed statement of their case either to the United States or to other foreign governments." Probably from this reason, says Lord Salisbury, Mr. Olney's statement bears the impress of being mainly if not entirely founded on exparte Venezuelan statements and gives an erroneous view of many of the material facts. He challenges Secretary Olney's first statement that this dispute dates back to 1814, and as-serts that it did not begin until 1840, which assertion he proceeds to support by a long statement of the conditions under which British Guiana was acquired from the Dutch, the friendly relations that has existed for a long time between the United States of Colombia first, and afterwards Venezuela with Great Britain and reference to the early decress of the Spanish government. He asserts that the recent dirzuela had been content to claim only those territories which could be proved or even reasonably asserted to have been quietly in the possession of a captaincy general of Venezuela. He attacks the Spanish title to the lands as vague and ill founded, and contends that to the validity of the Dutch title under which Great Britain now claims

ernment never attempted to reply, the archives showing that they had not the means to refute it.

Lord Salisbury says: "The fundamental principle underlying the Venezuelan argument is that inasmuch as Spain was originally entitled of right to the whole American continent, any territory on that con-tinent which she cannot be shown to have have been acquired by wrongful usurpa-tion, and if situated to the north of the Amazon and west of the Atlantic must necessarily belong to Venezuela as her self-constituted inheritor in those regions. It may reasonably be asked whether Mr. Olney would consent to refer to the arbitration of another power pretensions raised by the government of Mexico, raised on such a foundation, to large tracts of territory which had long been comprised in the fed-

there exists the most authentic declara-

tions. As far back as 1759 Holland had

protested against Spanish incursions into their settlements in the basin of the

Guaina, and to this claim the Spanish gov-

THE SCHOMBURG LINE. Lord Salisbury then proceeds to state the

circumstances connected with the marking of the Schomburg line. He says that the British government notified Venezuela in 1839 of its intention to provisionally survey this boundary, its purpose being after the survey to communicate to other governments its views as to the true boundary of the British boundary and then settle any details as to which of those governments two boundary posts at Point Barima on the remains of the Dutch fort, and while the posts there and at the mouth of the Amacura were removed at the urgent entreaty of Venezuela, the concession was made on the distinct understanding that Great Britain did not thereby abandon her claim to that position. Schomburg held that Great Britain might justly claim the whole basin of the Cuyuni and Yuruari, but suggested that claims to this region be surrendered in return for the recognition of the right to Point Barima. The Schomburg line, says Lord Salisbury, was in fact a great reduction of the boundary claimed by Great Britain as a matter of right and its proposal originated in a desire to come to a speedy and friendly arrangement with a weaker power.

The note next gives in great detail a statement of the main facts of the discussions which have ensued with the Venezuelan government. Of Lord Aberdeen's proposal, which made great concessions out of friendly regard for Venezuela, Lord Salisbury says it remained unanswered for more than six years, wherefore the Venezuelan government was notified that it had lapsed Lord Granville's proposition, in 1881, also involving considerable reductions from the Schomburg line, was, he says, likewise never answered. Lord Salisbury charges that Venezuela has repeatedly violated the "treaty of 1850," by the terms of which both governments agreed to refrain from aggression upon the territory in dispute, for which reason, in 1830, her Majesty's government decided not to repeat the offer of concessions which had not been reciprocated, but to assert her undoubted right to the territory within the Schomburg line, while still holding open for negotiations and even arbitration the unsettled lands beyond that and within what they considered to be their rightful boundary. Referring to Guzman Blanco's declinations to arbitrate the title of these unset tled lands alone and insistence on a full arbitration, Lord Salisbury says: "This pre-tension is hardly less exorbitant than would be a refusal by Great Britain to agree to an arbitration of the boundary of British Columbia and Alaska unless the United States would consent to bring into ques-tion one-half of the whole area of that GREAT BRITAIN'S CLAIMS.

Lord Salisbury rapidly traces the history of the following negotiations down to 1887, when the situation had become so acute, owing to the Venezuelan demands for an evacuation of the disputed territory by Great Britain, that the British representative at Caracas received his passports and diplomatic relations were declared by Venezuela to be suspended. He says that no steps have been taken by the British authorities to exercise jurisdiction beyond the Schomburg line, nor to interfere with the proceedings of the Venezuelans in the territory outside, although pending a settlement, Great Brital cannot recognize these proceedings as valid or conferring title. The question, he adds has remained in this position ever since. Great Britain has from the first held to the same view as to the extent of her territory, waiving a portion of her claims, how-ever, and being willing to arbitrate another portion, but as regards the rest, within the Schomburg line, they do not consider that the rights of Great Britain are open to question. If the concessions which Great Britain has been willing to make from time to time have diminished it has been because she is unwilling to surrender to foreign ru control over her subjects who have gradually colonized the country. The discrepancy in maps is easily accounted for, and caused considerable annoyance to them. the British government cannot be made re- An inquest was held, he was declared insponsible for publications made without their authority. In conclusion, Lord Salisbury says:

though the negotiations in 1890, 1891 and 1893 did not lead to any result, her Majesty's government has not abandoned the hope of territory which, from their auriferous nature, are known to be almost of untold value. But they cannot consent to enter-tain or to submit to the arbitration of annumbers of British subjects, who have for many years enjoyed the settled rule of a British colony, to a nation of different race the Insane show the man was received the Insane show the Insane sho and language, whose political system is subject to frequent disturbance, and whose No issue of this description has ever been involved in the questions which Great Britain and the United States consented to submit to arbitration, and her Majesty's government are convinced that in similar circumstances the government of the United States would be equally firm in declining to patients.

## CITY NEWS NOTES.

The Indiana battle ship executive committee will hold a meeting in the Governor's parlors to-morrow afternoon at 2 Dr. J. T. Boyd will read a paper on "Prevalling Diseases or Spidemic Constitution" before the Homeopathic Medical So-

A general invitation is extended to all those who desire to attend the opening of the Parish House of St. Paul's Church next

Thursday evening. The West Side W. C. T. U. will meet to-morrow afternoon at Mrs. Hopkins's, 521 North West street. Mrs. Buchanan, police matron, will give a history of her work. Rev. C. A. Hare, D. D., pastor of the College-avenue Baptist Church, will hold a Christmas service for the children Sun-

day evening and will talk on "Bethlehem-Christ's Birthplace as I Saw It." Mr. Otto Stark will give an exhibit of paintings, studies and water colors, in por-traits, flowers and landscapes this week at his studio. No. 84 East Market street. The exhibit will begin to-day and will con-tinue through Saturday. The ladies and comrades of the John F. Ruckle Corps and Post will give an original burlesque representation of a ression of a

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113 Wall St., New York. "Deestrick Skule" at Bellefontaine Hall

There will be a concert this evening at the College-avenue Baptist Church given by the choir, assisted by Mrs. Ida M. Good-win, soprano; Mr. Charles F. Hansen, or-ganist; Miss Olive Kiler, violinist, and Mr. Alfred Worth, trombonist, Miss Fisher and Mr. Ebert, of the choir, will sing solos. Charles E. Coffin, author of "The Gis of Whist," has offered a silver cup as trophy to be played for by the whist club that are members of the State League Each club is to be allowed to pick four men and the winners will hold the cup for one year before a challer ocan be issued for a series of games. The cup is being

Twenty-one ladies representing the eigh corps of this city and West Indianapoli met yesterday at the home of Mrs. Saman tha West Miller and arranged for a holi-day banquet to be given to the children of day banquet to be given to the children of indigent veterans. The ladies will be obliged to any one knowing of such children if they will send their information to Mrs. Miller, No. 256 Prospect street.

HE WAS NOT INSANE.

Fred Schnertz Released from the Central Hospital.

Fred Schaertz, a young Swede, was arpart of last March, on the complaint of a who kept a grocery on Blake street. I was said Schaertz was insane and had sane and sent to the Central Hospital for "Al- the Insane on March 30, where he remained until April 19, when he was discharged. Yesterday he saw the officer who arrested that they may be resumed with better suc- him at the time on Washington street, and Venezuela are settled on a more durable basis than has lately appeared to be the case, her Majesty's government may be enabled to adopt went to the asylum according to bis at the time of his arrest he was not insane, and had never been in that condition. When he a more moderate and conciliatory course in regard to this question than that of their predecessors. Her Majesty's went to the asylum, according to his story, the physicians said they did not believe he was of unsound mind, but would be comthe physicians said they did not believe he government are sincerely desirous of being pelled to hold him for a few days, as he on friendly relations with Venezuela, and had been adjudged insane by a duly and certainly have no design to seize territory that properly belongs to her or forcibly to extend sovereignty over any portion of her population. They have, on the contrary, repeatedly expressed their readiness to submit to arbitration any conflicting claims of mit to arbitration any conflicting claims of that he would so certify at any time. Great Britain and Venezuela to large tracts Schaertz says the principal witness Schaertz says the principal witness against him was Mr. Holt, who had been his former employer. He says Dr. Pettijohn was one of the physicians participating tain or to submit to the arbitration of another power or of foreign jurists, however eminent, claims based on the extravagant pretensions of Spanish officials in the last century, and involving the transfer of large March 30 and discharged April 19. Dr. Pet-tijohn could not be reached last night. Dr. institutions as yet too often afford very in- Wild, one of the physicians at the asylum, adequate protection to life and property. said in a night he had no recollection of the man's case other than as disclosed by the records. He was sure, however, he said, that nothing had been said by one of the physicians that could lead Schaertz to be-lieve they would certify he had not been insane, as no such promises are made to

For Stealing Tobacco.

George Snell, 80 Spann avenue, was arrested last night on the charge of stealing two caddies of plug tobacco from a Washing-ton-street barrelhouse. The tobacco was recovered He is said to have been arrested last fall on a similar charge Hood Frames, Summer Fronts, Jno. M. Lilly

